



SUMMARY

-Hazardous Waste Rule Changes-

Effective October 13, 2001

Env-Wm 100 Definitions

- 1) Adds definitions for universal waste;
- 2) Removes household hazardous waste definition which is now covered in Env-Wm 400 Hazardous Waste Identification and Listing;

Env-Wm 200 Procedural Rules

- 3) Clarifies procedures for rulemaking petitions;

Env-Wm 300 Permitting Rules

- 4) Clarifies small quantity generator exemption for elementary neutralization and waste water treatment units;
- 5) Adds a permit exemption for the collection and storage of universal waste;
- 6) Clarifies that there is a permit exemption for government entities, such as municipalities and planning commissions, that receive household hazardous waste from other government entities;
- 7) Clarifies that there is a treatment permit exemption for activities during emergency response to hazardous waste discharges;

Env-Wm 400 Hazardous Waste Identification and Listing

- 8) Clarifies that the household hazardous waste exemption includes curbside collection;
- 9) Adds an exemption for manufactured gas plant waste being treated in a permitted incinerator or thermal desorption. This reflects a federal court decision;

Env-Wm 500 Generator Requirements

- 10) Adds exemptions for universal waste;
- 11) Clarifies rules governing curbside collection of household hazardous waste;

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- 12) Clarifies notification, manifest, and reporting requirements;
- 13) Increases the storage time limit for wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations (hazardous waste number F006) provided these wastes are recycled for metals recovery and meet certain conditions. This is equivalent to a federal rule adopted on March 8, 2000 designed to address existing economic barriers to the recycling of F006 waste through metal recovery and designed to provide an incentive to choose metals recovery instead of treatment and land disposal;

Env-Wm 600 Transporter Requirements

- 14) Adds exemption for universal waste;
- 15) Clarifies that contingency plans and emergency procedures must be kept current;

Env-Wm 700 Facility Requirements

- 16) Clarifies that government entities that receive household hazardous waste from another government entity are exempt from hazardous waste facility requirements;
- 17) Adds language relating to dioxin wastes (hazardous waste numbers: F020, F021, F023, F026, and F027) that was inadvertently deleted during previous rulemaking;
- 18) Adds language relating to financial assurance documents that was inadvertently deleted during previous rulemaking;

Env-Wm 800 Recycling Requirements

- 19) Clarifies scrap metal exemption;
- 20) Adds exemption for mercury-containing dental amalgam generated by small quantity generators provided it is recycled;
- 21) Adds language relating to recyclable materials being burned for energy recovery that was inadvertently omitted during previous rulemaking;
- 22) Adds flash point specification for used oil being burned for energy recovery. This was inadvertently deleted during previous rulemaking;
- 23) Clarifies transporter requirements for recyclable materials used for precious metal recovery; and



Env-Wm 1100 Universal Waste Rule

- 24) The universal waste rule streamlines the requirements for certain types of widely generated hazardous wastes called universal wastes. These wastes include certain types of batteries, certain types of pesticides, automotive antifreeze, cathode ray tubes, and mercury-containing lamps and devices. The risk posed by these wastes during accumulation and transport is relatively low compared to other hazardous wastes. The proposed changes are designed to promote and encourage the collection and recycling of universal waste in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment.